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### THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Father Sheehy's Lecture in Brooklyn.

### Arraigning the Oppressor.

ENGLISH RULE AND IRISH DISCONTENT.

[From the Irish-American.]
Annexed we give a full report of the eloquent lecture delivered by Father Sheehy at the Brook-lyn Academy of Music, on the evening of April

of English history. Again, all the excellencies of art, and the rich glories of literature and song.—all the treasures of taste and eloquence which ennobled Greece and adorned Roman greatness,— revived again in England, as if there to receive polish and perfection. Again, the spirit founded by Roman valor seemed to be checked in the extension of Rome's imperial be checked in the extension of Rome's imperial sway. The mountain ridges of Caledonia, the woods of Germany and Brittany, the trackless slopes of Parthia, the red sands of Central Africa were the only ramparts which could defy the advance of the Roman conquering legions. Even the boundles forests of the Ardennes were not sufficient to oppose the progress of Julius Cæsar. But what shall we say,—what must we say,—of the empire which Great Britain has extended over seas and oceans unheard of by the Roman,—over countries greater than Europe in extent, of which some were altogether un-

in extent, of which some were altogether un-known to the ancients, and others known only by the balsams and spices which they sent them? She has whitened the oceans with the sails of her commerce; she has sent her ships sails of her commerce; she has sent her ships wherever the marts of men teem with traffic; she has covered this wide earth with colonies, and, in these latter days, with her dependencies. She now rules, at this present hour, something in the neighborhood of three hundred millions of men. She has given laws, literature, and language to what are now refined and cultivated peoples. She numbers among her subjects, not alone the hardy claus and tribes that shiver beneath northern skies, but also the dusky slaves. neath northern skies, but also the dusky slaves that repose in the orange groves or walk in the trackless sands of the tropics. We would love to pause in the presence of all this greatness; we would love to think upon the varied story of the tropics. toil and enterprise that urged these mighty con-quests, and could wish that there were no darker page—no tears—no blood—no groans of van-quished nations—no base deeds that could tar-nish the lustre of all that glory for—

"No matter how blazoned in story
The fame of the victor may be,
Accursed is the fame of that glory
That treads on the hearts of the free.

lecture delivered by Father Sheehy at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the evening of April 25th. The Hon. W. E. Robinson occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer of the evening, who was received with cordial cheering by the crowded audience. When the applause had subsided, Father Sheehy spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—My subject, as announced, is "English Rule and Irish Discontent." The subject, doubless, is, to the minds of many, an old, worn-out theme; while to many, toc, it must ever remain a subto the minds of many, an old, worn-out theme; while to many; too, it must ever remain a subject of freeh and engrossing interest. Whether founded in fiction or in fact—in general or in detail—it presents a wide and varied field for thought, and forms a long and complicated story. If, therefore, I can hope to be clear or effective to any degree, this evening, I feel that I must proceed methodically in the treatment of my subject. I start, then, with the hypothesis that a nation, in the aggregate, bears a close resemblance to the individual man; and that we can with propriety speak of the soul of a nation, the penius, the passion and the impulses of a nation—of national feeling, national glory, national virtue and national sin. I insist upon the hypothesis in that which

sempance to the individual man; and that we can with propriety speak of the soul of a nation, the heart of a nation, the passion and the impulses of a national celling, national glory, national vittee and national feeling, national glory, national vittee and national site. I insist upon the hypothesis in that which forms the highest and noblest part of man—his soul;—and I feel age in assuming that the great and grand faculties which distinguish the surprishing the search of the search of the search of the surprishing the search of the sea

state speaks eloquently of declining trade, whose bye-streets and lanes seem to be the abode of poverty herself, and whose largest establishment is an extensive poor-house. He may drive through large, ancient cities,—as the ancient city of Limerick,—and the quiet streets and tenantiess houses tell him of the absence of the busy mart. No tall chimneys are thererising up from numerous tactories; no whirr of the busy wheel, no clanging of the hammer, no bustle to indicate the industry of the masses;—nothing to remind him of New York, nothing to remind him of the Busy centes of industry of this great country; nothing a remind him of the Birminghams, the Glasgows and the Leeds of imperial England; whist the harbors, as he approaches the sea-board, lead him to wonder, as he contrasts their emptiness with the London and Plymouth of the sister island. He may drive through the open country; and what meets his gaze? I have not been there for three years; but the Archhishan of Toronto was there some two months ago;—and he has written a letter encouraging the Home Rule Association. In Canada. The good hishop thinks, I suppose, that Home Rule is going to do a miracle for Ireland. I differ with him. He says that it was not the Ireland of his early remembrance that he saw, as he looked from the rail-road carriage; that he saw emptiness, desolation and solitude as dreary and as desolate as he witnessed in driving through the dreary, empty, desolate Campagna; with this difference alone, that, while everything was silent and hushed as death, every field was filled with fat cattle. Yes, my friends, this is what the traveler witnesses in passing through our beloved island, in this year of grace. He will witness other things, too. Now, it will be the roofless walls of entire villages, and, anon, and frequently, it will be the ruins of the poor man's cottage; and, agrin, another evidence of ruin remains in the clustering poplars, and the neglected hedgerow, telling him where a home once stood;—alt comes before his mind, a touching m

countering populars, and the neglected neugerow, telling him where a home once stood; alt comes before his mind, a touching memorial of a wasted population; and, if he be a thinking man, a further evidence of national decline.

"Ulfares the land, to hastening its a proy. Where wealth accumulates and men decay. Princes and peers may flourish and may fade, A breath can make them, as a breath hath made; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride.

When once destroyed can never be applied.

Ohl if the impassioned soul of Thomas Davis poured, itself forth in elegy of song over the wasted homes of a single district in Tipperary, in '49, how might not we, of a later day, eat our hearts, in anguish of bitter thought, as we realize that the picture he drew of one spot in Tiprary has been a true p perary has been a true picture of every plough-land and townland within the island ever since! I will give you his description of a "Scene in the South." You will recognize that it is, so to speak, a prophetic picture—prophetic of the misery, of the desolation, and of the emptiness

misery, of the desolation, and of the emptines
of the Ireland of a future time:

I was walking along in a pleasant p ace,
In the county Tipperary;
The scene smiled as happy as the holy face
Of the blessed Virgin Mary;
And the trees were proud, and the sward was green,
And the birds sang loud in the lasty screen.

Yet somehow I felt strange, and soon I felt sad,
And then I felt wery louely?

Yet somehow I felt strange, and soon I felt sad,
And then I felt wery lonely;
I pondered in vain why I was not glad,
In a place meant for pleasure only;
For I thought that grief had never been there,
And that sin would as lief to heaven repair.

As I strayed on the field, I saw—Oh, my God I

The marks where a cabin had been;
Through the midst of the fields, some feet of the sod
Were conser and har less green,
And three or four trees in the centre stood,
But they seemed to freeze in their solitude.

Surely there was the road that led to the cot.

For it ends just beneath the trees,

And the trees, like mourners, we watching the spot,

And coonquising with the brees;

And their stems are bare with children's play.

But the children, where, oh | m ere are they?

An old man, unnoticed, had come to my side,
His hand in my arm linking.
A reverend man, without haste or pride—
And he said: "I know what you're thinking.
"A cabin stood once undermeath the trees,
"Full of kindly ones—but alas! for these!

"A loving old couple, and that somewhat poor,
"Their children had leisure to play;
"And the piper, and strange, and beggar were sur
"To bless them in going as by;
"But the typhus came and the spent too— But the typhus came and the agent too.
Ah! need I name the worst of the too?

"Their cot was unroofed; yet they strove to hide
"In its walls till the fever was passed;
"Their crime was found out, and the cold ditch side
"Was their hospital at last;
"Slowly they went to poorhouse and grave,
"But the Lorn they bent to their souls will save.

"And through many a field you passed and will pass,
"In this lordling's 'cleared' demense,
"Where household as happy were once—but, alss!

"They too or stattered are diain."
Then he pressed my hand, and no went away;
I could not stand, so I knelt to pray. could not stand, so I knelt to pray.

I could not stand, so I knelt to pray.

"God of justice!" I sighed, "send your spirit down
"On those lords so cruel and proud,
"And soften their hearts and relax their frown,
"Or clee," I cried aloud—
"Youchasfe thy strength to the peasant's hand,
"To drive them at length from off the land!"
Yes, my friends, to day, there is a void in the land; a silence, as of death, is closing like a pall above the Island. Fifty thousand a year—seyenty thousand a year, is about the average annual death-rate of Ireland; and the people are rushing away, year after year—last year and this year—like water rushing over the smooth rock that has no power to retain it. America, great, bounteous country, has given them welcome always; but I fear that in many instances, America, with counter to their doom. But,

No woader that the song of every muse, on the sad subject of Erin, should be the song of

AND JUSTICE.

"No wonder that our native harp should sound its deepest tones, when such misery of its country Is the subject of its groans."

No wonder that the dark hue of national suffering should enhance the interest and add to the beauty 'of the finest productions of Irish genius. So it is that, to the stranger, it may be a puzzle that our music is so filled with sadness,—that our song is a plaint of sorrow. Yet music in the heart of Ireland, just as my word, to night, is the word of my heart. My friends, what other theme can be imagined of such melancholy interest to the Irish muse? What other so sure to draw forth the tears of the patriot, sensitive to misery, and make all Irishmen,—at least all who have not yet taken out and cast away their Irish hearts,—to agree in impeaching

prejudices of race and interest,-English rule

nd Irish discontent?
What, then, was the origin of our discontent? What was its recognized original cause? and to what is owing its propagation, from century to century and from soul to soul, to this blessed hour, when I stand here and announce myself freely to be a discontented soul? I tell you, my friends and countrymen, that I cherish most devotedly the sentiment and instinct,—I regard it as a duty, and proclaim it as a law, — proclaim it as a law, and a divine one, — to be a rebel against English rule in my native land. And more than that, my friends, to be an apostle, a propagandist of that instinct, a propagandist of those principles,—a preacher of that duty, and a preacher of that law, to my fellow-countrymen, whether in Ireland or foreign lands, aye, and to my country-women, too, for, thank God! they are often hottest upon this question. The lecturer then, quoted a portion of Macaulay's celebrated speech on the state of Ireland; and, after referring to the Norman conquest he continued: — The reign of Elizabeth brought a change; but it is fair to say that it did not bring an improvement. We come to the period of the Reformation, and I may now ask what has Ireland to remember? "Reformation" is an inauspicious word in Irish history. "Reformation" was the plea on which Henry II. proposed the conquest of our fair island. "Reformation" was, now again, the pretext for the penal code. Hitherto the distinction of Celt and Saxon were the watchwords of a terrible revenge; henceforth, the wildest rage should be influenced by sectarian feeling. And thus you will observe, my friends, that religion was made the pretext for all these laws;—religion was the pretext, but greed for Irish property was the cause;—salvation was the excuse, but spoliation was the end.

The history of England's cruelty is known to What was its recognized original cause? and to what is owing its propagation, from century to century and from soul to soul, to this blessed

anyhow, Ireland is perishing, even though America gains; and there is nobody here that will find fault with me when I say, that, while I love America well,—and I do,—I love, and am bound to love, Ireland more. Standing, to-day, at Queenstown, Galway, Derry, and other ports of emigration, I see the life blood of my country, so to speak, gushing out, leaving little hope for us, except, indeed, the melancholy hope that we may be able to stop the leak; because, my friends, if we do not, I believe that in twenty years, with our present depleted population, the epitaph of poor Ireland will be written.

No wonder that the song of every muse, on it passed on from 1829, and continued until the it passed on from 1829, and continued until the other day, when O Donovan (Rossa) and his compatriots got John Bull on his knees, and sent to its death the old worn-out "established"

sent to its death the old worn-out "established" nuisance.

Thus you will observe that it mattered little to Ireland what monarch occupied the throne, or otherwise directed the council of England, for all were unanimous upon one point—which was the crushing out of what they called "Papist rebels," It is comforting to us of a later day—we who have been born in the nineteenth century—we who know the history of the last three-quarters of a century—it is a refreshing thing, a satisfaction and a comfort, to realize that the "Papist" has almost stood aside, and the good old Protestant has assumed the glorious role of Irish rebel.

Not from choice would I describe more in de-

ancholy interest to the Irish muse? What other so sure to draw forth the tears of the patrict, sensitive to misery, and make all Irishmen,—at least all who have not yet taken out and cast away their Irish hearts,—to agree in impeaching England as the guilty author of all their woes. No wonder that the impatient among us should look up to Heaven for its vengeance, and that their tortured fancy should anticipate a higher retribution for them than the justice which of old, gave Babylon to the vengeful conqueror, gave the Ammonites to the swords of Israel, and laid Sodom and Gomorah in smoking ruins.

But here, naturally, arises a question which may, now be fitly investigated; for the English, you will observe, will paint a very different picture of Ireland, either in their current literature of the day, or in the history of the past. Every English writer, and every English "spouter," from Gerald Barry, the Welchman, down to that gentleman you had over here last year—the Englishman—all put forth, in a manner the most plausible,—and, to all appearances, the nations,—if she is stripped of all those obsessings that we ambittoned,—they law,—then did our fathers present unto the nations an example of constancy of devotion, a heroism, a high, pure, chiralrous and intrepid love of knowledge and of the school-master, unwitnessed, I will say it, in the history of any other people. "The ignorant Irish!" My friends, we should take that mocking sneer of our enemy, and we should make it a watchword; —we should give it an immortality by inscribing it on an especial standard, and consecrating it to revenge. And you, America, and American people, whom we honor, whom we love, whom we would enlighten upon our misfortunes and instruct upon our glories, not so much to conseilate your sympathy as to conciliate and compel your esteem, — we say to you, generous American souls, take back that sneer;—it is unworthy of you; cease to utter it;—entertain it voicedly the sentiment and instinct.—I regard it as a law, and a divine one, — to be a rebel against English rule in my native land. And more than that, my friends, to be an aposite, a propagandist of that instinct, a propagandist of the instinct, and in a propagandist of the instinct of the of the insti

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16, 1874.

THE FLAG OF GREEN.

BX MICHAEL SCANLAN.

Air-" The Harp of Desmond."

Let France unfold her tri-color,
And glory in her Figur de lis.
Let her Imperial Esgle soar,
Drunk with the blood of Liberty;
Let Brisin flaunt her croks of red,
And shout hosanns to her Queen,
But we will still defant fread
Beneath our own old Flag of Green,
Then come beneath our Fiag of Green,
We own no despet, King or Queen;
With rifles bright and sabres keen,
We'll guard our own old Flag of Green. Old Flag, prescribed on field and flood,
Long hidden in the tomb's dark mould
Our mothers' tears, our fathers' blood,
Have sanctified each aspred fold;
Come forth! at last we see the day

When honor says thou canst be seen,
And legions march in proud array
Beneath thy shining folds of Green.
Then come beneath our Flag of Green, etc.

Fields of fire and deathless fame Fields of fire and deathless fame
Have seen this old flag waving free;
Hearts grew buoyant at its name,
For from its folds leaped victory.
It's known defeat, but not disgrace,
No stain rests on its emerald sheen,
For in the battle's firlest face
The foremost flew the Irish Green.
Then come beneath our Flag of Green.

Then fing out old fing to the wind,
And march to death or Liberty.
Who would be free, no chains can bind;
Who would be stave, no sword can free.
Too long have tyrants ruled the earth.
And human hearts their playthings been,
But now we sing Young Freedom's Birth,
And fold her in our Flag of Green.
Then come beneath our Flag of Green,
We'own to despot, King or Queen;
With rifles bright and sabres keen,
We'll guard our own old Flag of Green.

### British Atrocities in Natal.

[From the American Gael.]

"The British public (whose attention has been of late much directed to the Ashantee muddle) appear to be not generally aware that in another part of Africa proceedings have recently taken place which, if the facts be as stated in the partial accounts received, caenot be otherwise described than as a series of cruel and destardly outrages, perpetrated on a host of women and children. Several months ago some Kaffirs, attracted to the 'diamond fields' by the rush thither of many persons from all parts of South Africa, took occasion to supply themselves with rides at the diggings. This preceding coming to the ears of the Natal authorities, who have (and properly enough) forbidden the natives to have in their possession unregistered or concealed arms, an order was forthwith issued that the offending Kaffire should at once register their rifles. It appears that there was either a delay or a refusal to act on this order, and measures were taken to enforce compliance. Three measures were taken to enforce compliance. Three young coloniats lost their lives in attempting to arrest the Kaffirs. Hereupon a large party of soldiers and colonists set out in pursuit of the offending natives, who fied ins, leaving their wives, children, and cattle behind. Failing in their attempt to seize the males, the colonists made a wholesale sweep of all the female relatives and property of the fugitives, and it would seem, with little discrimination as to whether they were taking the families of the innocent or the guilty. Not content with stealing from 8,000 to 9,000 head of cattle, and large numbers of sheep, goats and horses, the colonial authorities kidnapped (according to successive Reuter's telegrams) fiftees hundred of help-less Kathr women, the wives, sisters and children of the fugitives and others. And now comes the worst part of this disgraceful business. It is stated in the latest dis-patches that the wretched creatures, thus torn away by wholesels from their homes, are to be "distributed" and
"apprenticed out at a distance from their former homes."
"Applications have been received for 5,000 of them, if
procurable, from persons willing to employ them."
Now, what does this mean? All who are acquainted
with their elations of collosists and institutes (es scially as wholesale from their homes, are to be "distributed" and illustrated by the brutulities of the Queensland colonists towards their enslaved and kidnapped Polynesian islaves under the guise of "apprenticeship")will know well that this apportionment of Kamr women and children must naturally result in the grossest cruel. ties and abuses. These and other evils and crimes have as yet passed without protest from the home government, or the mother country, especially as the immediate danger of a Kaffir war has passed away. But the scan-dal is so serious, the disgrace which such proceedings are calculated to cast on the British name one of so dark a dye, that it is needful that the parliament and the peo ple of Great Britain should insist upon full inquiry, and, if these facts be established, emphatically express their abhorrence of such enormities, perpetrated by mer assuming the name and character of Englishmen in

### The Irish Franchise.

The Derry Journal, speaking of the Irish Bills before Parliament, says: We shall watch with curiosity the progress and ultimate fate of the measures relating to Ireland which are at present awaiting a second reading. It would be too much to expect that they will receive an attentive and candid consideration. Already the Tory Press betrays the spirit in which they are most likely to be discussed. Amongst the measures introduced is Mr. Butt's Bill for the equalization of the franchise. In substance the proposed charge simply involves an assimilation of the Irish laws relating to the borough franchise to those in force in England. It is based-upon the most obvious principles of justice, principles which years ago received the sanction of law in England, And yet we are told that such a change could not be tolerated on this side of the Channel. The Government and Parliament are warned in solemn tones that to bring the law in Ireland into harmony with the law in England, on the important question of municipal tation, would be a grave mistake. The people would have more power; what is styled the "revolu-tionary" masses would be made more formidable. Irish and a farce, lest the people should have their legitimate and just influence in the management of municipal affairs. This is the kind of argument to which we are treated by the Tory Press when Irish quantum. treated by the Tory Press when Irish questions are of the coast before 1584, except that concerning treated by the Tory Press when Irish questions are of the coast before 1584, except that concerning the Scandinavians from the Orkney Islands and brought forward for discussion and settlement. The proportion of Irish Bills at present before Parliament, which shall become law before the end of the session. cannot fail to supply a significant proof of the anxiety of a Tory Government to legislate in accordance with the a Tory Government to legislate in ac wants and wishes of the Irish people.

THE women of Manchester have inaugurated the whisky war there. A band of women paraded the Knotmill Fair, singing hymns, praying and exhorting their hearers to abandon drink. One lady loudly declared that she would wage a greater war in Mano against drink than the women of America are fighting. There was no disturbance, the people appearing to listen to them rather in amazement than in anger.

THE Grangers will soon start a bank in Davis-

THE IRISH NATIONALIST. The Irish the First Discoverers of America. Irishmen in the War of Independence. The Irish the First Discoverers of America.

[From the New York Irish Democrat.]

Our readers will naturally say that every school-boy knows that America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. This is true, but it is every day becoming more and more apparent that America was discovered centuries before Columbus. Had the earliest discoverers of this country been Englishmen there would not be so much doubts and discredit thrown in the way of elucidating the history of the first settlers of America as there is; but from the fact that they were Irish the Mrs, Wyatts, and the bine-blooded descendants of the felons and culprits, whom England transported here in her early settlement of the country, raise up their eyes in holy horror—stand amazed and shocked at the idea. What! America to be first discovered and settled by the Irish!—The idea is too monstrous to be entertained, by such pions, God-fearing saints. When the ancestors of many of these same starched up nobility were consigned as challed convicts to the penal settlement of Virginia, they found a remnant of a white race there who spoke the Celtic tongue and worshipped the entertained by such pions, God-fearing saints.

When the ancestors of many of these same starched up nobility were consigned as chained convicts to the penal settlement of Virginia, they found a remnant of a white race there who spoke the Celtic tongue and worshipped the true God and observed Catholic forms and care. light on the subject, and is in fact conclusive proof confirmatory to the claim of the Irish as the first discoverers of America. This great work is but a translation of the Runes of the Scandinavian or "Norse Sagas," and in the book called the "Skalholt Saga." bearing date book called the "Skaiholt Saga." Dearing date 1117, there is a most elaborate topographical description of the country around Washington and along the Potomac. This work, after giving minute details and particulars of the voyage of the Scandinavian discoverers, states that the country was discovered and settled by the Irish the country was discovered and settled by the Irish the country was discovered and settled by the Irish the second in activation. long prior to their arrival there, and in acknowl

and proves that this country was discovered by the Irish over eight centuries ago.

Mr. Waddell is an American gentleman and scholar, and cannot be suspected of attempting to create a fabulous or mythical reputation for Ireland or the Irish. He houestly and fairly deals with existing facts, and comes to the conclusion that to Irishmen is due the honor of being the earliest discoverers of America. We should like to give his lecture in full, but must should like to give his lecture in full, but must confine ourselves to the following extracts selected from it. He says:

humbold's statement was not only not true, but less than the whole truth, for, in his opinion, the evidence which he was about to offer established the fact that voyages to and settlements on the coast south of Chesapeake Bay were made by a Celtic race before the discovery of Greenland by Eric the Red.

based, including the finding of the Runic stone on one of the islands in Baffin's Bay, which attracted so much attention among the learned when Rafa's great work, "Antiquitates Ameri-cance," was published in 1837.

Leaving, then, the discoveries on the Northern coast, he began the discussion of his main ern coast, he began the discussion of his main subject, which was to prove that the country between Virginia and Florida was, before A. D. 1000, settled by Christians, and was designated Hvitramannaland, or the Land of the White Men, and was expressly called Treland it Mickle," or "Great Treland." To fortify his Mickla," or "Great Ireland." To torbit his position he gave a rapid sketch of the wonderful literature of Tceland, distinguishing the principal Sagas which treated of these maritime expeditions, and vindicating their authenticity, particularly the "Landnamabok" and the "Eyrbiggja Saga, the latter of which contains the romantic story of Bjora, the champion of Brie-vavick, who was discovered in this country of Great Ireland thirty years after his disappearance from Iceland, by Gudlief Gudlangson, who visited the country in 1029. Many other evidences of a like kind were adduced.

"In reply to the very natural question of what became of those early settlers, he observed what became of those early settlers, he observed that his inability to answer it furnished no argu-ment against the fact that the Irish did make voyages to this country. The same question, he said, might, with equal propriety, he asked in regard to whole races who have existed on in regard to whole races who have existed on each of the four continents; for instance, the Mound Builders' on this continent, whose monuments by thousands are still visible in many of the States. Analogous cases of still later date are not wanting. But there is an equally difficult question involved in the discussion, which these doubtless entirely overlook, and which is now respectfully submitted to them, viz. Where did the children with fair complexion, blue eyes and auburn hair, found about Romoke Island in the year 1584, come from? The fact that they were there cannot be denied. It is as well established as any other fact of history. Of course they were not full.

Iceland, who did not attempt a settlement; and these Scandinavians themselves testify to a still

earlier Irish emigration, earlier Irish emigration, to the old story of the then, in allusion to the old story of Prince Madoc's voyages to this continent, re-cited some remarkable facts going to show that the country was inhabited by a Celtic race at a very early period, and gave a very interesting account of the early civilization of the Irish race, about whom, he said, there seemed to be wonderful misapprehension even among enlight-

ned people. ACCIDENT AT A SHIPBUILDING YARD.—At Jar row-on-Tyne a boy named Bradley, employed at Palmer's on a newly-built vessel, fell into the hold and received a severe-fracture of the left thigh and concussion of the brain.

spoke the Celtic tongue and worshipped the true God and observed Catholic forms and ceremonies in religion. These were no others than the descendants of the early Irish colonists, though along the coast of Ireland the tradition of St. Brendan's voyage and discovery still exists, it is only lately that history is adding its confirmatory evidence to the legends. The work of Professor Rafru of Copenhagen throws much light on the subject, and is in fact conclusive

THE EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION. While a gentleman was traveling in the South a few weeks since, he was amused at the following incident: On board the train was a colored family, consisting of father, mother and three children. The two eldest ranged from fifteen to seventeen, the youngest about eight. The two elder were black as an epitome of midnight, the youngest was of the brightest saddle-color. An old gentleman of inquiring mind asked the mother whose children they were.

"Dey's mine," answered the old Dinah.

"What, all three?" queried the old Binah.

"What, all three?" queried the old gent.

"Dere is der fader; dat's my ole man, as said aunt Dinah, pointing to an old gray-haired and decrepit darkey sitting near.

"Why," said the old gent, "you don't pretend to tell me that he is the father of all three?" tend to tell me that he is the father of all three?" "Course he is de fader of all free; he is my ole man, he is," said Dinah, somewhat impatiently.

"Well now." said the old gent, "just tell me

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MISCELLANEOUS.



PRACTICAL HATTER.

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING, Is SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK of Hats and Caps at less than helf its value, in order to make room for a large invoice now in transit. Those

WILL AND MUST BE SOLD So hargains may be expected. You can assure yourself of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The stock embraces every variety, from the FIN-EST HAT to a 25 cent CAP.

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Dry Goods

Last Week

THE GREAT SALE

J. C. TALBOT & CO.'S.

28 Kearny St.

- AT A

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION

No Such Chance ever be-

fore offered in this City to

buy Goods at such prices as

we will sell them for during

NOTICE

TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND

FOLLOWING DAYS

All of which will be sold for

S" Pont a Carlan Avant

NOTICE

TWO BITS ON THE DOLLAR

BLACK SILK LACE, DOTTED.

BLACK SPANISH LACE.

BLACK SILK STREAMER LACE.

this week.

FREE

and afterwards a major general of the American Bevelution; and I do not know but it is true that when a desperate job was to be done they had to send for an Irishman; but they sent for John Sullivan, and he, with some twenty or twenty-four men, went, took the British officers, put them in jail, took away the cannon, arms and powder to the woods, and there kept them until the battle of Bunker Hill. This was the first overt act of the war with England, and it is an instance of what Irish exiles were ready to do.

ole man, he is, said Dinan, somewhat impatiently.

"Well now," said the old gent, "just tell me this; how does it happen that those two are so black, and this one so white?"

"Why de Lord lub, you, honey," returned Dinah, with a grin, "doesn't ye know dem two old uns was dun born fode war in old reb times; dis yere one," pointing to the cream-color, "was born since we is free."

The man of inquiring turn of mind was silenced if not convinced.

Jackson Michigan Wagon,

Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco.

TOBBING of every description executed with dispatel

Nos. 654, 656 & 658 Howard st., near Third, San Francis

SAN RAFAEL Livery and Sale Stables, FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.

M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor. Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggles furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. to beyonk 114/12-ti

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES

Richard Dowling

reasonable rates.

No. 610 Howard street between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco.



NO. 5 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET.

10 Bales, of California Blankets will be sold less than mill prices, also, 100 of the Finest Toilet Bedspi will be closed out at 30 cents on the dollar; also, 1,000 Patterns in Fine French Embroideries will be sold at half

Its The attention of those in want of Dry Goods is particularly requested to this important sale, as seldon will they have as favorable an opportunity of purchas-ing the very best goods at accidedly low prices.

BY ORDER OF TALBOT & CO. presperity are a the face of the

SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE. Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week. AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE, FOR DOMESTIC USE,

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker,

Patented June 27, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS. 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Funity Work. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Siraight Bye Founded Needle, Bern TheraDing, direct uprint Fostive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Gloth cuidsr. Operates by Where, and on a Table. Light Running. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the weel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch, (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, five and coarse, from Camento to heavy Gloth or Louther, and uses all descriptions of these of the Mochine in Harving constitutes. scriptions of thread. This Machine is Havilly Con-structure to give it strengar; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a Practical, Scientiffic; Mechanical Inven-tions at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheng, Family Sewing Machine at last. The A Good, Green, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme tow price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

It is all it is recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. Jameson,

Pectone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine. "Class A." "One," (war ranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the factures, and coerything complete belonging to it, including Selly Therapping Repury, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, only five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed, With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 cere, the new patent

One of the most important and useful inventions of the

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and case. Strong and heavited in the control of the contr

beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Mair and Feralt Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Mair and Feralt Special Storekeepers, &c. who will establish agencies through the country and keep our Naw Machines on Exhibition and Sale. Country Rights given to smart agents from Agents complete outli furnished without any extra charge. Samples of saving, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., ERMT FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Catters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Esre seeds in large variety. All Morey sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—Farmers Journal, New York:

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

vered by to the Con the evening of A

American Exchange Cigar ng, who was recebrate cordial cheerin

You can slways and a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigara, Plug Tobacco etc. [dec27-tf.]

AT THE

Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand Vou can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smeking Tobacco; ste and blod better had noted to be supplyed to the

behaviour of equilibrium to the state of the HAVANA GIGARS AND TOBACCO. 843 MARKET STREET

Opposite Fourth street of coll. SAN FRANCISCO B. C. DUFFY,



MISCELLANEOUS

BELMONT PARK

NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PICKIC SEASON Military Companies and Societies wishing to make arrangements for pic-nics, will do well to visit these grounds before going saywhere, clse, as they are this season able to get railroad accommodations again. For further particulars inquire of WM. JANKE, every day, between 2 and 30-clock, at Smith's cigar store, corner Washington and Kearny sts.

South End Oyster House. FOR the Freshest Juiciest and Fattest Transplan te or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rare b

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE, 672 Howard St., near Third (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.)

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WINES, LIQUORS AND DIGARS No. 515 California Street

Montgomery, next to the California Market ISAAC SELIC,

THE THE PORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 218 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San at he belongs to them, ) the Wellingtons

### Mr. Smyth M.P. and the Dowager Coun-A add tess of Queensberry.

the Vicercy to proclaim any district Sir-You will greatly oblige me by inserting in your paper the accompanying letter, which will assist in a work so greatly needed in Ireland—viz., the endeavor to create a free and intelligent opinion; there can be no heart nor courage without it. I am thankful to have found a man in Mr. Smyth able and willing to explain so clearly and intelligently the true cause of Ireland, and I carnestly desire to place his let-ter before the citizens of Ireland for their study ere they sign the "roll." There is an irrevo-cable pledge remaining to be redeemed by them, and that is "never to abandon the struggle for Nationality." I ask is the programme "a struggle for Nationality?" Mr. Smyth's letter is the reply. It is the truth, and, therefore, can not be "reformed." That immortal truth which despite dungeons, gibbets, and the still more terrible destroyers, slavery and false teaching finds the few remaining loyal to her and enforce-

finds the few remaining loyal to her and enforcing her claim with an undying energy. Nours, sir faithfully. Caroline Offenserry.

Dear Madam—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, requiring from me categorical answers to certain specific inquiries, which, for convenience, may be reduced to three leading ones, namely—Is Home Rule, according to the Conference programme, a restoration of the status quo ante 1800?

Will it trive I reland legislative independence and gramme, a restoration of the status quo ante 1800?
Will it give Ireland legislative independence and the rank of an independent State? Will it, satisfy the national aspiration for manying Ireland in a British Confederation, it deprives her of the very name of a nation.

Ireland has a legal, historical, and Constitutional position, absolutely impregnable. It rests upon two Acts, one of the Irish, the other of the English Parliament, declaring the settlement of 1782 to be a "final" settlement; it is

of the English Parliament, declaring the settlement of 1782 to be a "final" settlement; it is supported by the prosperity admittedly achieved, and the national rank gloriously held, from 1782 to 1800; and it is consecrated by the solemn declarations of the most eminent jurists of our country, that the crimes of 1800 render the Union Act to all time a nullity. The Queen alone, O'Connell held, could revive the Irish Parliament. That is Ireland's natural position, and it is the most wagnificent that recalcitant and it is the most magnificent that recalcitrant and it is the most magnificent that recalcitrant nationality ever had. The programme abandons it, and takes up a quite different position, not resting, like the old one, on right, morality, and history, but on theories, speculations, and foreign examples. Contemplating a mere fighteration of the Union arrangements (Mr. Butt's words), not an abrogation of that yile instrument it admits the validity of the Union, and condones the blackest erime in history. It leads the nation to abandon a claim which she has an undoubted right to advance, and which England has no moral or Constitutional right to refuse; and embraces a project which, whatever it merits, she has no right to enforce, and which England has a strictly moral and Constitutional land has a strictly moral and Constitutional right to reject. The essence of the programme is local Parliaments for purely local affairs for such subdivisions of the United Kingdom as choose to adopt the Federal principle, and a congress for Imperial affairs: Rutting aside all question about the teasibility or the desirability of such an arrangement, and having regard only to the principles of public morality, what right have we drish, to say to the people of England, and what are the principles of the people of England, and what we have the people of England. have we, Irish, to say to the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, content as they appear to be with the Imperial Parliament. "You must break up your whole Constitutional system, and introduce an entirely new order of things, in order to satisfy us?" The programme, it is true, makes mention only of Ireland and England, but every intelligent person understands that Pederalism involves, of necessity, local Parliaments for each and every sub-division of the United Kingdom that chooses to avail itself of Not in modern abiligantly but it exclent faith that yery elastic principle. So recarded, the United Kingdom that chooses to avail itself of its many vices, is a disdain for past wisdom, that very elastic principle. So regarded, the programme mangurates a British reform, not an will Ireland find her salvation. If she be true frish National, movement. Its predominant to herself, her pledges, her traditions, and the idea is Empire, not Ireland, and it wholly ignores the sentiment that has survived the storms sion of all the old historic lines, planned in a seven conturing. of seven centuries—that of a distinct national wisdom by the great and good men of old, and destiny. The advocate of Federalism, to be consecrated through generations by the sacriconsistent with himself, must put aside some of fices of the brave and true.—I have the honor the most glorious names in our history, and all to be, with great respect, yours, vas of descriptions of the brightest era of our country, for high Repeal arguments are obviously out of place in a Federal propagandism. The advocate must stoop to the level of his cause. This was plainly illustrated in the "Home Rule debate" this session. The only speaker who asserted the Right of Ireland was Lord Robert Montagu, and he could not have honestly done so had he not repudiated the programme. A cause that is not repudiated the programme. A cause that is not rooted in the national sentiment of the land, that does not reflect the instincts, the feelings, and the traditions of the race, will inspire neither eloquence, enthusiasm, nor valor, and is wanting in the essential elements of success. The decision of the Conference was, to a large extent, influenced by the extraordinary use made of foreign examples. The relations between Hungary and Austria, and Norway and Sweden, were actually quoted as examples of Federalism. were actually quoted as examples of Federalism according to the programme. But every well-informed person knows that the Constitution of Hungary is substantially the same as the Irish Constitution of 1782, and that the relation between Norway and Sweden is dialism the most ish Confederation, in the ratio of at least five parts British to one part Irish. Canada has no Imperial representation, but she has legislative independence. The position of Ireland in the British Confederation would correspond with that of Nova Scotia in the Canadian Confederation—with this essential difference, that, whereas Nova Scotia, without a past or a history of a claim to be a nation, finds herself an according to the canadian Confederation. equal member in a Canadian Confederation, Ireland, with her past and her history, her memreland, with her passant not instory, her mem-ories and her hopes, would be swamped in a British Confederation. For a cluster of colonies,

to a distinct destiny.

The corner-stone of the programme is Imperial representation. If that be removed, the edifice tumbles. How any Irishman can defend it is to me incomprehensible. It is not a right, for it did not exist before the Union, and it can be purchased only by the sacrifice of local independence. No matter on what terms procured, I should regard it as an unmixed evil. Ireland a voice in Imperial affairs !!! Whet release I I I should regard it as an unmixed evil. "Ireland a voice in Imperial affairs !!! What voice?" If works Company has introduced water into in twenty in the colonies!" The clonic water into in twenty in the colonies of the col

independent Legislature of her own than through a shadowy representation in what would still be a foreign Legislature. In the words of O'Con-nell, there would be "inherent in the Irish Con-stitution ample powers to check abuses." The immediate effects of this Imperial representation would be to make Ireland morally and materially responsible for every Imperial infamy, to reduce the local Parliament to the dimensions of a lo-cal board, and to intensify and render for ever cal board, and to intensity and render for ever irremovable the giant grievance of absenteeism. Thirty years ago, Charles Gavan Duffy, writing on Federalism, said:— The Imperial represen-tation on which it is based is calculated to perpetuate our moral and intellectual subjection to England. It will teach the aristocracy still to turn their eyes to London as the scene of their ambition. It will continue to train them in English manners, feelings, and prejudices, and to establish permanently a centre of action apart from their native country. By the same process it will plant deeper the physical evils of absenteersm. It will compet our Lords and Commons to reside out of the country, and continued to the country. tinue the drain upon our resoures, on which you

Commons to reside out of the country, and continue the urain upon our resoures, on which you found so strong an argument for Repeal."

Clearly, Imperial representation cannot stand, and that gone, the programme is gone.

Does a doubt, then, exist on any rational mind, that to proceed further, on such a basis, is to court shame, humiliation, and defeat? I should greatly transgress the limits of an ordidary letter, and, I fear, exhaust your patience, were to enter upon a detailed criticism of this Federal scheme. There is one feature though of it which cannot be overloosed. When the Colonies claimed self-government no question arose regarding Colonial and Imperial affairs respectively. They asked no Imperial representation, and the self-government they claimed, they got by the Orders in Council. It would be well if Irish Home Rulers had followed the Colonial example. The Federal advocate would then be spared the necessity of defining what he means by 'Local," as contra-distinguished from 'Imperial affairs. He may give a large interpretation to the word 'Local," but the decision will not rest with him. He will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to hold out for a wider interpretation than that which England, Scotland, and Wates may be willing for themselves to adopt; and, as he began by an uncalled for concession, it is morally certain that he will be forced back, step by step, by an themselves to adopt, and, as he began by an uncalled for concession, it is morally certain that he will be forced back, step, by step, by an inexorable logic, till he finds himself landed in a vestry or a grand jury room. The Minister will say for example, if What is an Imperial affair if not the maintenance of her Majesty's crown and dignity, and the peace of the realm?" Very well, that means Treason-Felony Act, Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the right generally of coercion I and so on through the endless estegory of things that may be con-strued as (in the comprehensive words of the programme) "affecting Crown and Govern-

ment."

A netion should always stand upon her good right. I affirm that the right of Ireland is restitution. I said at the Conference—I now repeat—that the only rational and logical ground on which a constitutional demand for self-government, can be based is restoration, signified by Repeal of the Union. If any man be kept out of an estate which his father held, and of which his father had been wrongfully deprived, what does her do? He goes into court with clean hands, produces his mans and title deeds. clean hands, produces his maps and title deeds, and claims the restoration of his property. He does not claim an estate quite different from that which his father held, and to which he can

THE LONDON TABLET ON HOME RULE. - No falsification of history, no sophistry of statesmen, no rhetoric of the Times or of the Pall Mall can wrest from the Irish the best of the argument. That their country has been deeply injured by the Union is indisputable. That it was carried by final corruption and against their will, is equally incontestable. Yet many will tell them that Ireland is better off now than she was at that Ireland is better off now than she was at the close of the last century; and hence that the Union must have been beneficial. If Ireland is better off it is in despite of the Union, not through it. The question is, what would her progress have been had it not been retarded by the Union? And as to the hestoring and bullying in Parliament and in the British press, and the unmeasured denunciation of the Irish claims our Hibernian friends. and the unmeasured denunciation of the Irish claim, our Hibernian friends are too familiar with the history of their relation with us to heed our vaporing. For more than three centuries they have been often detested and well nighterwised, and yet have in the long run proved victorious. Wisdom points to a policy of conciliation. It to grant all that is claimed be deemed undesirable, then, the sooner some substantial instalment is granted the better for both parties.

According to the Courier-Journal, a bronze shield similar to those found in Denmark has been discovered in the lime pits at Carrolville, Although much corroded, blows can be seen on it, and some remains of zigzag metal work.

The surgeon in charge of Port Blair, a penal settlement of British India, says that the oil of a tree called gurjum has cured every case of leprosy under his care.

is admirably adapted; but Ireland is not a colony—her relation to England is not that of Nova it has been proposed to remove curtains; painted glass and other means of concealment from the windows of salcons, making the home of an ancient race, and she does aspire to a distinct destiny.

A REORGANIZATION of the Benicia and Red Bluff Narrow Gauge Railread Company has been

### Business Directory.

We have compiled the following Business Direct ory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the Nationalist, each customer may rest assured of corteous treatment and good value the thir brewn

A MUSEMENTS.
Chilfomia Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palsee Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery
Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

Boors and Shorse and Market street, corner Fifth.

Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, hear Third.

Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504
Market street, Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.

William C Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-America

Hall). John Leddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna Street.

Bansind, is the over the distance of the History of Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomer Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th

M Price, store #15 Kearny street, factory, 10 Steven. Chears and Toracco.

B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.

American Ex harge cigar stand, Sansome street.

Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.

Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.

Commission Makenamanifed de ed to virojem ed to D Sweeny & Co. Tenth and Howard streets, and lev se J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm, between Clay and Washington, the second of the Confection of the least of the confection of the least of the confection of the least of

and Jackson, di toni gray adding between washington Carpers, &c. di toni gray adding between a gem o Monntain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny, 1100

DRY Goops.
Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, bet een Fifth and Sixth, that the signal as John C Talbot & Co. 28 Kearny street, do insol pdT Drug Stones.

Dr E Fring, T W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Fro. 1 street, bet Pacific and Broadway.

South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near Third.

P Cummins, Booms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal. M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st. LIVERY STABLES.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New

Montgomery health old in deed and stond I - 114 San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal. and Jud. New Jan.

MEDICAL.
Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street. Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 852 Folsom Street. Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento at, cor Leidesdorff, X Twiaba X, Dr L Terry, El o, Nevada,

MERCHANT TAILORS. I vinities should be said to John Kayanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, Grand Hotel). M Short, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

MIRRORS, PICTURES, &C.

E O Reilly, cor Fitch and Market streets.

D Drady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom
Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street.

Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sac Tamento street.

Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom:
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York:
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory
oor. Folsom and 16th streets;
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

NOTABLES PUBLICATED ( anidem H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street. OWDER, CHARLE POWder Co, 210 Front street

PRINKING HOUSES. Tolland and income John H Carmany & Co. 409 Washington street.

Sewmo Machinesis Insured done I sub more a Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and land streets, New York. STOVES AND TINWARE, J. M. Bryan, 130 3d street.

Feas, Coffee and Spices. Geo T Hanly & Co. 928 Market street. Underrasses, 10 111 Market street.

James McGinn, 717 Market street.

Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street

San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Kelly, 84 Toward street, bet Fourth and Fifth. Barbier and Barrett, 903 % Market street.
P F Bredy, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street
P J McMahon, Russ House Salcon Montgome

P J Tannian, 24 Third street.

Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and yate, Sanch Sa oon, or Third and Market streets. Fredericksburg Eintrecht Satoon, 546 California street. Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and How

J H Dougherty & Co. 515 California street. 1110 mi A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets. Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st. Campbell & Ayers, 322 and 324 Sansonie street. Wagon and Garmage Makers.

Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and David

Cunningham & Parker. 654, 654 and 658 Howard stree

### MATTHEW O'BRIEN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 

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on hined to a little groove which it m No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco. Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and

cure of all Private and Chronic Dis-eases, cases of Secrecy, and p heav<del>ier sti</del>ll the for

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES OF the LUNGS, LAVER, KIDNEYS, DIGES-TIVE and GENTIO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz., Syphilia, in all its forms and stages; Symman Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of MINAL WEAKNESS, and SH the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORHOEA, GLEET, STRUCTURES, NOCTUR NAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLANMENTON OF THE BLADDES and KIDNEYS, sto., stc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him s share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, chan DR S H Roberts, 142% Fourth street, near Howard.
FLOURING MILLS, &c.
Green's Digite, leureks Mills, 216 Sacramento street
GENTLEMEN's FURNISHING GOODS.
HAND PROVINGONS.
FLOURING AND PROVINGONS.
P Helly, Ne cor Fourth and Minns streets, and the latter of the way and has references of unquient on the following cort well in and Folison streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N. E.
COT Twellth and Folison streets.
P M Toner, No. 20 Occidental market, Sutter street
HATTERIS,
O. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street. Just and Howard and Eighth streets.
HATTERIS,
O. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street. Just and Howard and Eighth streets.
HATTERIS,
Donoline & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Fro at street, bet Pacific
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second Street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Fro at street, bet Pacific
Licited with Friedric Scrieture.
Being a stranger in the city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, company to the contraction of t

was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best. I placed myself in their charge, and continued index their streament until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

It wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor. I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. If keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I need a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhoes, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benealt from them.

San Francisco; June 15th; 1864.

San Francisco; June 15th; 1864.

it could be done on the page of the could be described and sense of the page of the could be described and sense of the page of the

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. L. HOHERTY, alone induces he to make this statement. For many years I had been affilicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermator-theas", or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and himbs, pain in the head, dimnose of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused, and spirits depressed. I was average to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of hife. Promises to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several humared dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temperary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S care I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his omes, in Segramento street, and his feel for frestment was a reasonable. I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the afth of December last I, placed myself under his case; in one week! from my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afficted, I subscribe myself. Seminal Weakness + A Sworn-to Gertificate of Most Bemark-able Cure of Spermatorrhoa. similarly afflicted, I subscribe mixels, JAMES JOHNSTON Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day

tor, W. R. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and con-sult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no date delicary prevent you, but apply immediately and saye, yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other or cumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical institute, and they will receive every nossible relief and help. every possible relief and help, a ono no valq Lio sw Ilit au erotTo Correspondents as

Patients (male or female), residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for dist, regimen; and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies.) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

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### THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our seenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their may, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS. "Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom." OREL. Oct. 25th. 1853.

THE full report of Father Sheehy's lecture, which we publish this week, has so encroached on our space that we have been obliged to hold over much interesting matter. We offer the lecture itself as a full and sufficient apology for

### STOP THE PRESS! It would seem that the new British Govern-

ment do not feel themselves strong enough to

allow anything like candid criticism of their pro-

ceedings or intentions. They have "warned

the Flag of Ireland, in consequence of the publication of certain articles which even the Conservative Press does not regard as Felonious under the most rigid construction of the act. Whether they were properly obnexous to the ministry or not is, however, a question of very little importance. They were the expressions of a man who, as a man, has a right to hold what opinions he pleases, and to give them such publicity as he may see fit. This is the birthright of any citizen of any constitutionally-governed country, and the action of the government in issuing this warning is another proof, if one were needed. that Ireland is not a constitutionally governed country. The liberty of the Press is the one great voice of the people which never should be gagged. It should be allowed the privilege of olding up to public scrutiny the acts of the highest as well as of the lowest, of testing every act of the powers that be in the crucible of popular opinion, and of presenting each act in as many aspects as it may see fit. Conscious of the sickly appearance which so many of their proceedings would present in this clear light, that body of successful place-hunters and adroit sycophants, which is called in the abstract (we presume in irony) the British Constitution, has nacted for Ireland a special little piece of legislation to which they have given the euphonious title of "The Peace Preservation Act." It is under the provisions of this precious act that any newspaper in Ireland is liable, on the mere fiat of some government flunkey, to be "warned," seized, suppressed, demolished, and en- the best. Should this distress be widely spread, joined from further publication. This engine was particularly active in the stirring days of treme. We have the stubborn fact before us '48, and some papers were at that time effectu-ally gagged, the cessation of whose candid criti-poorest districts, and we have had too much cism and outspoken views on passing events was a real loss to the country at large. Others expect any result but one. Already local pre- make out to be their opinions; but still I think were suppressed at that time but afterwards parations have been made to meet the danger; they aren't a bit worse than many of those who selves in such a manner as to offer the govern-ment no temptation to a second interference. To realize the full injustice of this summary of the different dioceses are drawing up memo- disreputable, sort of person, but he is amiable, suppression the fact must be borne in mind, impossible as it may seem to Americans, that when that already "thousands of hard-working peoper pared with that notorious swash-buckler, Paul a paper is thus " warned" by the mere ipse ple are breadless and penniless." Why should dixit of some English placeman no appeal is left these things be? Is Ireland a country of such have the advantage in a sort of brutal courage, for the injured parties. They cannot even give inherent and inevitable poverty that she is to be adequate publicity to their wrongs, and their decimated at intervals by famine, and still unaside of the case can never come before the great | ble to support her vastly decreased population? tribunal of public opinion. Mr. Richard Pigott, How comes it that the people are starving among ple somewhat sceptical about the truth of the editor of the "warned" Flag of Ireland, has thousands of acres of the most fertile land in news up to to-day; but there can no longer be written to the Freeman requesting the publicathe world? These are melancholy questions, tion of his letter, which includes the objectionable passages in the article which led to the "warning" of his paper. In another column we publish the reply given by the Freeman, from of British legislation. The land that should nor of New Caledonia. There have been no empowered to suppress any newspaper in Ire-dresses and congratulations, there are a set of which it will be seen that that journal was, whether groundlessly or not may be a matter of opinion, afraid to publish the letter, lest it might | shipped off, for the most part, and sold in Eng- for instance, that they swam for a quarter of a itself fall under the ban of governmental censure. A Conservative Dublin paper, the Mail, while cal Economist, "and another proof of Ireland's circumstance that all the papers seem agreed acknowledging its inability to discover anything present prosperity." But the money for which upon is, that they got off on an English ship. of treasonable import in the article, is afraid, they are sold does not return to Ireland. It with the connivance of the captain at least, if or, at any rate, does not publish it or any part finds its way into the pockets of absentee land. not by previous concert with him. There is, of of it. The Dublin Gazette, which was also com- lords, and helps to keep up the lavish expendi- course, to be an immediate inquiry into the municated with on the subject, fails to repro- ture of foreign capitals. And so the drain goes whole affair, on the well-known principle, I supduce it. Thus Mr. Pigott is at once debarred on; and when the impoverished country is visi- pose, of shutting the stable door, etc. We must from any possible avenue of justice, as he can- ted, sooner or later, by the inevitable famine, all have seen a good deal of this sort of caution not even give publicity to his wrongs, and can-the spendthrifts look on from abroad, and mar- in our time. Many of your readers, as well as not call in public opinion to check, as far as vel at the improvidence of the people. This myself, have no doubt a sufficiently vivid remight be, the arbitrary conduct of the Lord old play, on one side a farce, on the other a membrance of Mr. Stephens' escape from Rich-Justices, who were the authors of the "warn- tragedy, has been repeated before us till we are mond Prison. I, at least, shall never forget the ing." The articles may or may not be objectioncan never know whether they were or no. but that there should be a soul left in Ireland to the rest of the time we remained there. To be Judged in his absence, and condemned unheard, suffer by it. Even now we read "The most sure, no one had any intention of trying to get the victim of oppression and governmental extraordinary and painful sacrifices are being out, and the person they especially wanted to suspicion has no chance of making a subse-made by the younger of the afflicted to procure keep in was out. I suppose they'll find some buent statement. The proceedings bear more analogy to the secret tribunal of the Star Chamber than to the legalized process of a civilized country. And this system of repression have not risen en masse and deserted a country concerned. As to what is likely to be the end under the British Constitution, one is enough. Fine spring weather has set in here for the is confined to Ireland. Despite his toleration of the cumbrous forms of monarchy, the averrights, too much love of justice, in his own case, to suffer such a state of things. A member of upon as an insuperable, or even an unexpected Parliament, himself an Englishman, has redifficulty. There must be a means of applying marked that, if the articles which constantly an immediate remedy if the will be present. marked that, if the articles which constantly an immediate remedy if the will be present appear in Reynold's Newspaper, a London publication, were to appear in a proclaimed district ing the Viceregal back-stairs, and drawing up lication, were to appear in any Dublin paper, it would be suppressed within a month. It must stances, the old fallacy of Relief Works has not care to know, before this reaches you.

Press-which has to resort to such questionable may feel their wrongs,—that the British cannot prevent,—they may brood over them in secret and in silence, but they may not publish them through any channel that could reach the outside world, for that would bring discredit on English philanthrophy, and would make some startling disclosures anent that glorious constitution which it is the pride of our tyrants to extol to the stars. They boast that the meanest criminal under their law has the right to plead his case, and will be held innocent till he be proved guilty; but an editor who has committed government, or of candidly chronicling their effect on any part of the Empire (that is, if he is condemned unheard and suppressed by an edict as irresponsible and unquestionable as ver despotism placed in the power of an ancient potentate. By these means the Press in Ireland s confined to a little groove which it must travel round with no more opportunity for expressing or directing public opinion than is possessed by a South Sea Islander. It is at this abuse that the scythe of reform shoul dfirst be levelled. A people, and without it England may

" Heap heavier still the fetters, Bar closer still the grate," and treat our country in accordance with her old epressive policy, inaugurated on savages and onsummated on Ireland, without the outside world even suspecting the full enormity of her grongs. If the public Press does not complain, the people may be assumed to be contented; therefore the journal that raises its protes against tyranny has done a good work, though it should be warned and suppressed the next moment. It has sent forth the winged words that will carry the knowledge of at least one wrong to the uttermost corner of the globe, and the very fact of its suppression furnishes at once another outrage of unparalleled atrocity, and accounts, at once and forever, for the beence of further complaints. It is to be hoped that the Irish contingent in Parliament will ake up this question, and will not rest until they bring it to some conclusion. It is for such ourposes as this that our representation in the British Parliament alone can be rendered subservient to any good purpose.

### AN IRISH FAMINE. In another colum will be read an article from

the Dublin Freeman detailing a distress in Connemara which seems closely allied to famine The Freeman urges the Tory Government to vindicate its boasted character for liberality, and to step forward and see that the first duty of a government is fulfilled, and that the people have enough to eat. It is to be hoped that this will be done, but the English, in the character of famine relievers, have a record which is none of the prospect for Ireland is gloomy in the exwhich was created so beautiful by God, and was of Rochefort and the others, that is no present made a charnel-house by man.

Ireland has suffered so much by famine in ture care. But I find, since writing the above,

ple to laborious work will probably be repromeans for its protection. The Irish people duced in Treland—that is, if the Government decide to give relief at all. We are by no means certain as yet that they will. In the famine forward with substantial aid themselves, they stood in the light of the world's charity. The Sultan of Turkey had to be requested to curtail his munificent donation, lest it might cast in the shade the miserable pittance presented by "Her Most Gracious Majesty." A heavy import duty was levied on the grain ships which pitying America sent to relieve the Irish distress, that the laws of political economy might not be disturbed the necessities of the Irish. Therefore, on the is Irish and attempts to champion his country), fit to extend aid at all, but may content themselves with rejoicing at the sufferings of a race which they alike hate and fear.

The intensity of the distress will be aggravated by the situation. Connemara is one of the poorest districts in Ireland, and, like most of Connaught, is more dependent on the potato crop than is exactly prudent. Still it is difficult to see what other means are open to them, or what other crop they could raise in sufficient quantifree Press is the indispensable servant of a free ties on the wretched little patches which form is to be feared that the hideous scenes of '46 taking the difficulty in time the worst effects may be averted; but the very fact that the clergy consider it necessary to present, not only memorials but petitions to Government in the face of an imminent famine, is ominously significant. The local charities will, no doubt, do their uterality which the poor are ever ready to extend the channel the most that can be expected is the introduction of the infamous Relief Works, of whose merits we have already had too much opportunity of judging, and which have hitherto proved themselves but ingenious inventions for prolonging the slow torture of starvation. We hope that we will not see the dreary role of mismanagement reinacted on the present occasion. It is clearly the duty of any Government that pretends to be such to grapple with difficulties like these as they arise. Yet it would be far better for the people to be left to their own device than to be a second time exposed to the killing effects of British charity. We await further counts with something more than anxiety.

### OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, April 13, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist. SIR-There has been little talked of here for the last week but the escape of the Communists, Rochefort, Paschal Grousset, Jourde, and the others. And what floods of abuse have been poured upon their heads from all quarters of the compass! Most certainly I have neither love nor liking for any of these people, and I have experience of such failures in bygone years to nothing but the strongest dislike for what I can the poor-houses are being fitted up as far as are loudest in their anathemas : some of the possible against the time when their melancholy Bonapartists, for example, Rochefort, for inshelter will be indispensable. The clergymen stance, is a highly ill-conditioned, not to say rials to lay before the authorities the ominous fact and high-principled, and tolerant, when comde Cassagnac. To be sure, de Cassagnac may (and that's something), but Rochefort has very much the advantage in point of brains, (and just now, and were it not for the "warning" that's also something). There were many peo- given by the Government to the Flag of Ireany doubt about the matter, as two dispatches and carry in their answer the most convincing have been just received by the authorities here, "warning" is, let me explain the matter to you : nounced that his government will be "firm." reply to the lying cant of statesman who point one from the French Consul at Sydney, and the Under the Act 33 Vic., C. 9, commonly known We know what that means. to Ireland as a prosperous sample of the result other from M. Gauthier de la Richerie, Gover- as the "Coercion Act," the Lord Lieutenant is ... Of course he was presented with a lot of adsupport the people is parcelled out for pastu- details, however, given as yet, though there land on seven days' notice. He can seize the people in this country who would present an rage, and feeds cattle only, and these cattle are have been all sorts of absurd conjectures, as, land. "A good trade," says the English Politi- mile through a sea full of sharks. The only familiar with its every herrowing detail. To us craven fear and crazy fussiness of the officials. It does not much matter, as the public the marvel is, not that there should be a famine, A cat couldn't creep out of the prison during

be a rotten system of government whose acts yet exploded. The preposterous system of for you, Mr. Rochefort and Co. can do little be some precantions taken that a district be not through ignorance) they'd find many fine publie buildings to burn, and I'm quite sure you they are your guests. The most violent and acrimonious discussion

the smallest prospect of any speedy end to them. The right-divine gentlemen, if they do not give very hard knocks, at least use very hard words. They are, like the former French and Spanish the unpardonable wrong of critcising the acts of and that the English might make capital out of most Catholic, but they are anything but Chrispresent occasion, our British rulers may not see be the last men in the world to present the sethe warrant for his arrest) shall be deemed and less for action, however loud and angry in talk. ing attributed to McMahon at the taking of the Malakoff) is there, and there he's likely to stay. at least for anything the Tegitimists can say or and under these we must live till we achieve our do to the contrary. As to the absolute chances freedom. What are you our fellow countrymen most, but that can be but the open-handed lib. in favor of the Marshal's continuing to govern in America, doing to aid us in freeing ourselves? the country for the next seven years, it is the What practical assistance have you ever given eranty which the poor are ever ready to extend towards the poor, and can do but little if the distress is widespread. From the other side of only with any degree of certainty, but even with movement, but have they or you done anything any degree of probability. He has declared that for the country, beyond writing a blood-and-Conservatives, and now a large section of the with a tower of green feathers on your head, Conservatives, and that the most conservative and dragging a twenty-pound sword after you? support him any longer. To be sure, there are on the ditch. When you come into the field other Conservatives to fall back upon. The and help to gain a "goal," your advice will be affords as good a means as any other of attaining M. Thiers' ideal of a Conservative Republic.
Hence there has been much written for some time past about the advisability of a union of the two Centres; and 'tisn't easy to see any very strong reason, in the naturo of things, why that M. Leon Sang, M. Casimir Perin, and many ganization which is in direct communication servative, in any proper sense of the word, as say National in its broadest sense, and whether the Duke de Broglie or the Duke Decazes. All the society in Ireland purports to carry out its this does not however, by any means make it schemes by armed force or peaceful agitation, out, are at the same time desirous of having a practical shape, is "liar, and the truth is not in loop-hole open for the Count de Paris. The him." He is probably some one who is looking coming into violent collision with one's neight mighty to afflict our race. The Trishman who bors. What's to be the upshot of all this I'm does not belong to some active, practical organenough to say. Qui vivra, verra.

### AN IRISH EXILE. OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

DUBLIN, 'April 24th, 1874. To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist : STR-It is very hard to find a supply of news type, plant, machinery, etc., and close the office. address to a London prostitute if she were only If the proprietor of the paper likes, he can sent over here on official business and had the bring an action against the Lord Lieutenant, Hall-mark of Downing street on her—the Kingsnor his machinery and type, nor his office and Corporation addressed him; and so did the furniture—but damages. And the Act goes on Royal Dublin Society, and some dozen other to provide that such damages shall be paid out Royal and Imperial societies. The Dublin Corof the pockets of the ratepayers. Now, we will poration distinguished themselves for slavish suppose that the owner of a suppressed paper meanness. When the arrangements for the brings an action, in a court where the sheriff public entrance of the Satrap were made, it was has power, in spite of Lord O'Hagan's Act, to found that though the Corporation were to take Irish and National, then unless the jury give a enter the reception-room of the Castle, so when unanimous verdict for the unfortunate plaintiff they had escorted the Viceroy to his door they there is no redress for him. What chance is were to turn down a narrow passage and leave there that he should get a verdict, when one the Castle yard at once by a back way. They West Briton on the jury can hinder him? What were not to enter the reception-room, No one chance, when the sheriff, an officer appointed by under the rank of a militia officer or a detective the Crown, can, and must, if he wish for vice- was allowed in there. After this afront, will it regal favor, manipulate the jury panel so as to be believed that they begged to be allowed to made by the younger of the afflicted to procure sufficient funds to enable them to emigrate." It speaks volumes for the love of country, which is innate in every Irish heart, that the people of the matter, so far at least as the officials are pressed without three warnings; in Ireland, fathers.

cannot endure the public ventilation of the setting starving, weakened and emaciated peo- harm, if they can do no good, in San Francisco: proclaimed without real cause, but the Act al-I don't suppose (you must pardon me if I err lows the Viceroy to proclaim any district that he wishes. When proclaimed, it is governed as follows: Any person out of his house between wouldn't let them kill any of your bishops or sunset and sunrise is liable to six months' hard years of '46, '47 and '48, so far from coming judges. In fine, I wish you a happy and there- labor; people have already suffered under this fore a speedy riddence of your new guests, if clause. Any stranger found in a proclaimed local city—that is, any person whose fixed abode is not in that locality is liable to six months' about the Septennate still continues, nor is there imprisonment with hard labor; people have suffered under this clause, Any person "weo SHALL BE DEEMED SUSPICIOUS"—that is, any one who is suspected of being suspected—may be arrested and committed to jail as long as the Kings whom they worship, most Christian and Lord Lieutenant likes; and the Act says, " no court or judge shall discharge, bail, or try the tian in their treatment of their enemies-they'd prisoner;" and further, "the warrant (that is cond cheek when smote upon the first, and they taken as conclusive evidence of matters therein seem never to have heard of the gentle word stated." If the Lord Lieutenant wishes, "any which turneth away wrath. They have a per-prisoner arrested under this Act may not hold feet resemblance to their favorite Bourbons, any communication, verbally or in writing, with too, in that they never forget anything and never any person not in Her Majesty's service." There learn anything, (Ils n'ont rien oublis, ils n'ont rien appris.) But hard words break no bones. know for what they were arrested, who are not The Legitimists may go backwards and forwards, allowed to communicate with friend or relative between Frobsdorf and Paris as often as they or professional adviser, and who may not there. like; they may bring the Count de Chambord so long as the Viceroy likes. In a proclaimed to Marseilles again and threaten to preclaim him district, any house can be broken into by night King when the Assembly meets—such are some or day, and, under pretense of searching for as yet but mere outlines, be not exaggerated, it of the many designs which are currently attributed to them-but they are never to be quit naked out of their beds, or the bedclothes stripwill be repeated in at least one district. By for their pains. They are also entirely power-ped from them by any squireen J.P. whose lustful desires have been disappointed by the Marshal McMahon ("j'y suis, j'y reste"-say- wife or daughter. Such a Thing has actually OCCURBED.

These are the laws we live under in Ireland. he will only continue to govern with the aid of thunder article or marching on Patrick's Day ection, has already shown its unwillingness to It is easy to criticise the hurling when you are Left Centre, which opposed the Septennate at received with respect and your criticisms lisfirst, is now willing to accept it, and thinks it tened to with deference. Till you do so, your "resolutions" and "articles," your denunciations of Home Rule, and your speeches about smiting the Saxon tyrant." will be dismissed with the pithy verdict of " more bunkum," or another column of d-d rot," are the usual comments at present. How many of the men they should not unite. It is quite idle to say who paraded on Patrick's Day belong to any orothers of the Left Centre, are not quite as con- with a National organization in Ireland? I now certain that the union will take place. The how many men in San Francisco have aided it? Duke de Broglie and his friends of the Right The man who talks of "Irish Nationality" and Centre, while quite willing, and probably now "the dear old land," over a dining-table, but even anxious, to keep the Count de Chambord who never does anything to put his views into esult of all this is, that there is just now some- for office of for some pecuniary benefit from his thing that looks very like a dead lock; it seems Irish fellow-citizens; he is one of the trading impossible to move in any direction without politicians with whom it has pleased the Alization, having for its object the amelioration of Ireland's present piteous condition, is a souless hound, who deserves to be a slave. He is not an Irishman; he is one of a brood of vermin spawned by the country, but who are not of her

I am afraid if I wrote more on this point I might use strong language, and therefore I will

We have got a new Lord Lieutenant, or rather kand, I would have nothing to tell you of As half penny. The Duke of Abercorn has been you may not have a very clear idea of what a once more sent to rule over us, and has an-

and recover-if he get a verdict-not his paper, town Commissioners addressed him; the Dublin pack a jury panel with enemies of everything part in the procession they were not allowed to

Well, the "Flag of Ireland" received a "warn- last three or four days, and with it a change in business of mine; nor is it likely to be any fu- ing" last Friday, and there is nothing in the our discomforts. The mud through which we world to hinder "our rulers" from seizing the wade in winter has dried up, and in the shape naper to day if the notion takes them.

### THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16, 1874.

the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AME-

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special John Nolan and the Greenwich Election. opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make The Irish NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

Sunday, the 24th inst., the Knights of the Red Branch will betake themselves with their friends to Belmont Park, to enjoy the beauties of that popular resort, and to taste all the pleasures which such excursions, when well conducted, always provide. Blythe's Band will furnish music, and nothing will be left undone to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of all participants. The Hibernia Rifles, Captain Thomas Desmond, will escort the Knights on this occasion. The proceeds will be devoted to the Irish National cause. Nothing has been left undone by The proceeds will be devoted to the Irish National cause. Nothing has been left undone by the Committee to ensure the complete success of the excursion. Ample car accommodation (regular passenger cars) has been secured; and to add to the attractions on the ground valuable prizes are offered, which are open to the competition both of military and civilians.

petition both of military and civilians.

Advices from San Jose de Guatemala give the particulars of an affair which may get that little republic into trouble. The Commandant, Gonzales, has seen fit to flog a British vice-consul, an Irishmen named Magee. Endeavoring to escape the consequences of his conduct, Gonzales was shot by the passengers of the "Arizona," and has since died of his wounds. Further accounts will be expected with interest. It looks as if England would have another "Ashantee expedition" on her hands.

Those who are about to furnish their homes, or to renew an indispensible requisite of modern laxury, cannot do better than visit Messrs, Monntain and Raye at 718 Market St., and inspect their magnificent stock of carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, etc. No one can fall to be completely satisfied.

John Leddy is still at his store, 123 Fourth St., where he continues to supply his customers with boots and shoes in the most satisfactory manner and at the the particulars of an affair which may get that little republic into trouble. The Commandant, Gonzales, has seen fit to flog a British vice-consul, an Irishmen named Magee. Endeavoring to escape the consequences of his conduct, Gonzales was shot by the passengers of the

or to renew an indispensible requisite of modern laxury, cannot do better than visit Messrs. Mountain and Raye at 718 Market St., and inspect their magnificent stock of carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, etc. No one can fail to be completely satisfied.

The Jackson Dragoons have issued the invitations for their annual excursion. Next Wednesday, the 20th inst., is the day, and Schuetzen Park is the place selected. An exceptionally pleasant day awaits all the shelter of Democratic institutions abroad guests of the Jackson Dragoons.

Make Money,

Some men have a natural faculty for acquiring popularity, and thereby ensuring custom. Such a one is our friend chris. Kerrins, of the Mariposs Store, 1419
Folsom street, where he sells groceries, wines, etc., both wholesale and retail, and has a general welcome ready for all.

Captain King Harman a prominent Home

CAPTAIN KING HARMAN, a prominent Home Ruler, was stabbed on the 23d ult., in Sligo. by a man named Clancy. At last accounts his condition was still precarious. Three other gentlemen were cut at the same time, more or less

Vasquez, the notorious bandit, whose deeds have been the terror of Southern California, has been captured, and is at present safe in Los Angeles jail,

### The Flag of Ireland.

[From the Dublin Freeman.] We have received a letter from Mr. Richard Pigott, of the Flag of Ireland, with reference to COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "LEISH" what he kindly considers our "very able article" of Saturday upon the "warning" given by the Lords Justices to his newspaper, under the pro-the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their we earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympathy to subscribe.

Agents Wanted.

his determination to "centinue to crucise the Home Rale movement," while keeping "within the law" so far as it is possible while the law is defined as it is now. Unfortunately, as it appears to us, it is not a question of law at all. It is a question of the opinion of the publisher wordward and the opinion of the publisher wordward and the opinion of the publisher. articles reproduced, and the opinion of the public taken upon them, we think his best course would be to get some member to read them in his place in Parliament.

We copy from the Irishman the following defence of a true and faithful Nationalist, and a well-merited rebuke to one who, to say the least, showed the "white feather" in "the times that tried men's souls":

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISHMAN.

DUBLIN, APRIL 8, 1874. DEAR SIR—In the issue of the New York Irish World of the 21st March, I find the following paragraph in the Irish correspondence:

Thomas Duggan, Graniteville, Nevada county, is authorized to act as agent for the Irish Nationalist. We hope the friends of Irish Independence will aid him in procuring subscribers, and thereby aid that cause.

"Mr. Nolan, who occupies the position of help or shopman to McSweeney, Sackville st., Dublin, and who went over to Greenwich to oppose the return of Mr. Gladstone by offering himself as a candidate, is full of indignation against that gentleman. When he arrived in Greenwich he withdrew his candidature in the view of serving Gladstone and the Liberal inview of serving Gladstone and the Liberal in-terest. But he was rewarded with the blackest

> correspondent in question, Mr. C. M. O'Keeffe Mr. O Keeffe either wrote that paragraph know-ing that it was utterly false, or he wrote it in complete ignorance of the reason which induced Mr. Nolan to withdraw. If the former, I leave

where he continues to supply his customers with boots and shoes in the most satisfactory manner and at the most reasonable rates. Mr. Nolan is sneered at because he earns his bread in commercial life. To make the sneer more marked we are told "not to confound" Fast and honorably, \$12 50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; ft is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to Buckland Sewing Machine, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York.

Some men have a natural faculty for acquiring Dodularity and thereby ensuring custom. Such a one

### THOMAS O. NEIL,

Wines and Liquors Southeast Cor. Washington and Seventh Streets, Oakland.

Agent for Wm. Woodward's Wines and Brardies and liamond O. R. Whisky.

### Distress in Connemara.

From the Dublin Freeman We have received from a most reliable correspondent a piteous tale concerning the poverty of the people in Connemara. The distress is, unfortunately, general and extensive. The po-tato crop has failed, and the credit with shopkeepers has consequently vanished. And thus thousands of hardworking, honest people are thousands of hardworking, honest people are breadless and penniless. The workhouse is being fitted up for the imminent eventuality; and so great will be the influx of paupers that the increased rates will very soon reduce supporters and supported to the same level. The most extraordinary and painful sacrifices are being made by the younger of the afflicted to procure sufficient funds to enable them to emigrate; and on all sides the pame of actual want or impending rain possesses the population. procure sufficient funds to enable them to emigrate; and on all sides the pame of actual want or impending ruin possesses the population. The clergy of the Deanery of Clifden recently waited upon the guardians of the deplorable condition of things. The chairman then drew up a memorial to the Government, praying for relief, and suggesting the propriety and justice of expending a portion of the surplus Church Funds on public works in the district. This memorial was forwarded to the Local Government Board, with a request that it be remitted to the Lord Lieutenant. The present Administration has during its brief term of office prided itself on its liberality, and in dealing with the dire discress in India has certainly shown admirable courage and generosity. We do not envy India, and we do not question the humanity which voted millions for the relief of her starving children. But we must certainly be lieve that while famine in India is to be properly remedied, famine in Connemara deserves instant attention. An inspector under the Local Government Board might in three days discover the genume character and limits of the destitution; and when he makes his report, the Irish Government should vigorously begin the business of relief. As a matter of present notoriety and historical fact much of the hatred of the Irish peasant towards his English ruler has arisen from his ruler's contemptuous indifference to sufferings of indescribable poignancy. The money which feeds the Indian has, in part, come from Irish pockets; the money which fed Laucashire lads and lasses in their hours of come from Irish pockets; the money which for Laucashire lads and lasses in their hours of hunger was contributed by Irish hands and hearts; the money which compensated English and Scotch farmers for losses by cattle plague was taken from Irish revenues in common with British. The cases are quite analogous; but, apart from precedent, the first function of a Government is to enable a people to live. The Government which fails to discharge this fore-Government which fails to discharge, this fore-most and initial obligation is undeserving of fidelity, and has no claim on obedience. We sincerely hope there is no need to enforce these irrefutable doctrines, or to worry Mr. Disraeli's Ministry into doing justice to the starving peo-ple of Connemars. No time should be lost. The matter is of utmost urgency, and the atten-tion of Parliament should be directed to this momentous misfortune with promputude and momentous misfortune with promptitude and

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Eleventh Annual TARGET EXCURSION -OF THE-

JACKSON DRAGOONS,

CAPT. M. GREANY, TO SCHUETZEN PARK, ALAMEDA,

Wednesday May 20, 1874 Boats leave at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., and 2 P. M. my16-1t

MARIPOSA STORE CHRIS. KERRINS,

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, CIGARS, No. 1419 Folsom Street, Goods Delivered Free. SAN FRANCISCO.

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We will guarantee to furnish any Goods in our line at less price than any other house on the coast.

We have the best assorted stock of Catholic or Irish pictures of any house on the coast.

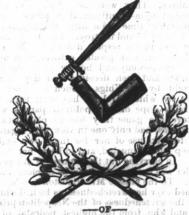
We will fill Country Orders with promptness, and guarantee that all Goods are delivered in good condition, or money returned.

We will do re-gilding and re-framing at Eastern prices. Don't forget the number of our Store: 1010 MARKET STREET.

The Grand Annual IRISH NATIONAL REUNION.

Under the Auspices of the

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH



San Francisco and Vicinity San Jose, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Salinas City, Vallejo, Sacramento, and Adjacent Places,

Will be held at Belmont Park On SUNDAY MAY 24th, 1874.

BELMONT PARK IS SO WELL KNOWN THAT I is needless to say shything of its beauties. As a pleasure ground, it has no equal on the coast. Ample car accommodations have been procured. A large variety of alegant prizes will be given to the successful contestants in the games and other features, making the occasion worthy of the Irish National Cause—to advance which the proceeds will be adopted. Blythe's splendid band of twenty pieces will furnish the mus

Tickets for the Round Trip .... One Dollar Children under twelve years half fare [my2-td.

> THE GRAND PIC-NIC Of the Year.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE

Father Matthew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society.

WILL BE GIVEN AT WOODWARD'S GARDENS,

THURSDAY ..... MAY 21st, 1874.

A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL BE THE THRILLING Spiral Mountain Act, Comic

Pantomime and Skating. The Pavilion will be illuminated by the Calcium Light, lisplaying the Gorgeous Prismatic Fountain.

During the day there will be numerous Games. Races

etc., at which valuable Prizes, contributed by friends of the Society, will be presented to the successful contest.

nts w send more beviseer stances of T The whole to conclude with a GRAND BALL and No effort will be spared to make this the best and most enjoyable Pic.Nic of the selson. Tornests and T. Tickets of Admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FAREWELL BENEFIT

AND LAST NIGHT OF-MR. CHARLES POPE.

This (Friday) Evening, May 15th Will be acted Bulwer's Comedy of tiw and MONE W4 LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

Mil Bonfanti, Gaugain and Corps De Ballet. Saturday Afternoon, May 16th—Last CHARLES POPE Matines, and last performance of the splendidly mounted play of BELPHEGUR, THE MOUNTEBANE, with Bonfants, Gaugain and Ballet.
Saturday Evening, May 16th—Farewell Benefit of MISS MAGGIE MOORE. Monday, May 18th The famous AIMEE OPERA

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE

Cor. New Montgomery and Mission sts.,

EVERY EVENING.

Also, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. FIRST WEEK OF THE

Great Dockrill-Kenebel PARISIAN CIRCUS TROUPE INCLUDING-

Mile. Dockrill, the Equestrian Queen. MONS KENEBEL only Grotesque who can make you laugh withou saying a word.

MONS. DOCKRILL Will futroduce his Wonderful Horse. Supported by a Host of Stars and the Finest Stud of Horses in the World.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 o'clock Matinee performances, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commence at 2 o'clock. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

P. J. McMahon, .... HOME AGAIN AT THE....

RUSS HOUSE SALOON MONTGOMERY STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The White Sage.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonisls published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The Elko Independent says: "A decoction of white Sage will accom plish more in restoring baid he ds, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving heathy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada: can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting. Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be horne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of I. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. ABRAMS & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L Terry, Elles, Nevada.

### THE IRISH NATIONALIST. Tossing the Balls.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16, 1874.

EVICTED.

BY DANIEL CONNOLLY. It was not much of a place, you say,
And we needn't be breakin' our hearts about it.
That's true; it was poor enough every way,
But what are we going to do without it?
Sure, it was the only home we had,
And the home of the poor old people before us.
Ah, sir, but the heart must be dark and bad.
That takes what the whole world can't restore us.

When times were better and I was young, Before the famine and dreadful fever, It's many a merry old song was sung Within those walls that are gone forever; It's many a froliceme hour we spent, Strong bouchals and colleens all glad together. Feside the hearth, where a true content. Made pleasant the wildest wintry weather.

It was there our simple marriage feast
Was spread, and the kindly jest passed lightly
With the neighbors round, and the blessed priest,
And the smiles of friendship beaming lightly,
And 'twas there our first poor darlin' died,
(Hush, Mary, alannah, don't be crin',
Sure Heaven is just, and the best are tried i)
There, where the rafters now are lyin'.

When lords and ladies, great and high,
Were wastin' riches in mirth and riot,
And men and women were left to die
For food, and havin' wherewith to buy it;
Then gaunt-faced hunger was often there,
And sickness, sorrow, and sore denial—
The pain that follows the steps of care,
And many a bitter and darksome trial!

But still, through all that was drear and sad, Some comfort ever remained to cheer us-A roof to shelter the achin' head, And the darlin' childher always near us! But now, ah now, with the childher gone To lands where the old may be forsaken, And the home a ruin of thatch and stone,

God pity the poor it's many s lead

Fate bids them carry, though weak and weary,
Along a rugged and cheerless road
That fades in future dim and dreary!
And Heaven have mercy on the great.

When splender, station, weath and power,
All darkly vanish, and soon or late

At the dreadth Judgment Seat they cower,

### A Chinese Romance.

The Shaughai correspondent of the London Times reports the following melancholy story, which illustrates the terrible force of caste prejudice among the

The stage is in China the lowest of professions. Play-Chinese:
The stage is in China the lowest of professions.
The stage is in China the lowest of professions.

The stage is in China the lowest of professions.

With all his ingenuity Mr. Disrael could not have expressed by words more elequently than have expressed by words more elequently than he did by his silence, the principles of the policy by which Instant is a probable Mandarin. Play actors and barbers to seed about from hand to hand, the battered to seed about from hand to hand, the battered to seed about from hand to hand, the battered to seed about from hand to hand, the battered to see the professions. cently been acting in Shanghui a celebrated tragedian named Tang Tealin. Young, handsome, and clever, hamed Tang Tea-tin. Young, handsone, and clever, this man is reputed to have worked havor in the hearts of his female auditors. At length he orested a ground passion which has resulted in his ruin. A young Cantonese lady, the daughter of a well-to-ac Chimaman living in Shanghai, saw and admired him, pined, grew sick, and refused to be comforted. The father washed his hands of the avair and went south, with the knowledge, it is alleged by the damsel, of what would follow. However, this may be, the girl's mother at once opened negotiations for matrimony, went through all formalities prescribed by Chinese custom, and eventually handed over her daughter to the state without Ghina and Chinese Mandarins. It chances that the Che-Hsien, or magistrate, of Shanghai, is a Cantonese, and therefore, of course, sympathises with that class of the Shanghai, is a Cantonese, and therefore, of course, sympathises with that class of the Shanghai, and the punishment and imprisonment of his wife, who persisted that there was no abduction at all, that the marriage was formal and proper, and that she liked and meant to stick to her husband. Scandal asys the Canton Guild went so far as to offer 20,0000 tacies to the magistrate to decapitate a man who has brought this man is reputed to have worked havor in the hearts says the Canton Guild went so far as to offer 20,000 tacis to the magistrate to decapitate a man who has brought disgrace upon a family with which many of them were connected. So far, however, the Che-Hsien dared not go but what he might or evil of a Chi. No English politician could afford to regard her watched. says the Canton Guild went so far as to offer 20,000 tacks nese Mandarin is great—hedid. He ordered the wretched in a light more just or generous. In the Yang 100 blows with the heavy bamboo on the angle mind there is but one idea in regard to bone—the torture of which may be conceived by tapping tiny of freiand—that she was made for English one's own sakle lightly with one's cane—had him strung uses, and that she should feel proud at being up for twelve hours by the thumbs with the arms reversed and drawn up behind the back, the effect being, of course, to strain and partly dislocate the shoulders; and he allowed to be fixed round his neck an ingenious collar which presses on the apple of the throat and prosense of choking and irritation, aggravated continually by the inevitable cough. Scandal, further says that Yang was able to bribe his jailers with £200 to free him from the last encumbrance; but your readers will admit that the first two punishments were enough for marrying a handsome girl on her own proposal. The girl herself got one hundred blows on the face with a leather strap, the effect of which is, of course, to reduce the features temporarily to a pulp.

### The Emerald Isle.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] We know, of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and that the color of the emerald is green, but never had it entered our imagination that there was anywhere in this world to be seen such verdure as it charmed our eyes to look upon in the rural districts of Ireland.
The slopes, the knoils, the delis, fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures, dotted over with sheep of the purest wool; the hill-sides, rising up into mist-shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth, velvet green. But Ireland should also be called Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in Ireland, I believe, where blessed Nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has put one-not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendron, down to the smallest figwret that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cover. The Irish furze, so richly yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be bare or barren ; the silkworm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to drop its web of gold," the blooming hawthorn, with the sweet-scented pink, and especially the white variety, adorns the landscape and the gardens; wall flowers, of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the hi the mural supports; the beitled cliffs of the North Se are fringed and softened with lovely flowers; and if you kneel anywhere almost on the vielding velvet carpe you will find little, well-nigh invisible flowerets, red, white, blue and yellow, wrought into the very woof and texture Treland ought to be called the beautiful Isle. The spirit of the beautiful hovers over and touches to case, the Doctor will ratioq very samilevol gain it

THREE new Granges were organized last week, one in Sacramento County and two in El Dorade County.

short work of a matter which, of course, being merely Irish, had no claims upon the sympa-three of either one side of "the House" or the other. With a unanimity of sentiment, and a savageness of resistance which reminded us of

the combination of two conflicting mobs against the police who had interfered to prevent their contention, the followers of Mr. Gladstone, and the followers of Mr. Disraeli, united to suppress the insolence of these Irish petitioners. The announcement of their defeat was received, we

are informed; with exceptionally hearty cheers, and placemen, and men out of place, sat down with the consciousness that, as Christians and Englishmen, they could at least agree on the one point of their determination to despise the wishes and trample on the liberties of the Irish

people.
The "head of the Government" has just had another opportunity of triumphing in the exercise of the same orthodox and English spirit.

A few nights ago Lord Robert Montagu asked
Mr. Disraeli a couple of questions touching on
the unconstitutional Coercion Acts now in force in Ireland. The first was one which, if Mr. Disraeli had the conscience or consistency of other men, was well calculated to disturb the Israelitish calmness of his composure. It in-quired whether he had been correctly reported to have said on two different occasions, "that Ireland is suffering from coercive legislation of the most severe and stringent character." Mr. the most severe and stringent character." Mr. Distaeli assumed that the report was correct. The second question was of a nature more tryling to the equationity of a politician in office with the power to redress the grievances of which, out of office, he had so bitterly complained. Lord Montagu mquired "whether the Premier judges that laws of coercion and stringent severity, that do not exist in any other quarter of the globe, are necessary for the government of Ireland by the British Parliament." The Premier very wisely refused to deliver any judgment on the matter. He refused to say

whether the laws in question were now necessary or unnecessary he felt that, under the circumstances, silence was golden, and he remained silent. shuttlecock of English parties. Out of office the Whig was all fervor in her cause, and in the intervals of his indignation at her Tory despoil-

uses, and that she should feel proud at being appropriated for uses so noble. "It is something, says the turtle in the fable," to be made soup of for a great man." To be appropriated, adapted, and made use of, in whatever way England pleases, for English purposes, is, in the opinion of the majority of Englishmen, the highest aim to which Ireland should aspire. the highest aim to which freiand should aspire.
This is her natural destiny. This, they inform
us, has been proclaimed by Providence himself
in her geographical position, in the character of
her people, and in other supernatural indications
equally forcible and equally just. And these are
the sentiments of the nation which prides itself
on being the freest, the noblest, and the most
just on the free of the earth.

just on the face of the earth. ISAAC BRADT of Lows, Deputy State Treasurer under Rankin, against whom eight indictments have been found for embezzlement, is a well-known temperance man, holding high rank among the Good Templars, and has been active in having liquor dealers indicted by Grand Ju-

R. W. EMERSON has written to the Committee in Scotland who have invited him to stand as a candidate for Lord Rector of the University of Glascow, that they are at liberty to propose his name, and that, if elected, he will endeavor to meet their wishes and those of the University as to the time and duties which the office may

THE Scandinavians of Minnesota protest against the recall of General Andrews, Minister Rum. to Sweden and Norway, which has been recom-mended by the Republican Congressmen from

An institution to be called the Agassiz College is to be established at Red Wing, Minn. The cost will probably be \$50,000, and the success of the plan will be somewhat dependent upon divers improvements of Lauige

Tut shareholders of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, after a long and angry meeting in Liverpool, have appointed five gentlemen as a committee of inspection. Only adjusting the committee of inspection.

The emigration to New Zealand is increasing wonderfully both from England and Ireland. The accounts received from those who have already gone out are said to be favorable.

Whatan Exison has been elected Master of cently, and sank immediately. The passengers and crew were saved

### Sir M. H. Beach and the Shannon.

If Sir Michael Hicks Beach deals successfully with the Shannnon drainage difficulty, which he is investigating in person, he will earn the gratitude of a certain portion of the population of Ireland more surely than it could be done by any sensational legislation. The history of this to present a petition to the head of the Government of the release of the political prisoners. The "head of the Government made very short work of a matter which, of course, being merely Irish, had no claims upon the sympa. drainage of a vast lake district of 200 miles in length, with varying but always considerable breadth, but the making of a navigable channel throughout it, from Limerick into the heart of the wet country that lies between Connaught and Leiaster. Unfortunately, as usually happens in such undertakings, the means originally asked for were largely exceeded by the actual requirements of the work, and those who were responsible for the excess of their estimates do not appear to have had sufficient courage to come forward and demand the additional sum necessary. Hence the design was only in part necessary. Hence the design was only in part completed. This happening in pre-railroad days, when the free navigation of the district was when the free navigation of the district was looked on as the primary object, that portion of the plan was carried out after a fashion, but so much at the expense of the other object that the drainage, which was to be accomplished simultaneously, was in many portions of the course of the Shannon actually left much worse than before, the embankments raised for canality. than before, the embankments raised for canalization purposes being so constructed as to throw back the waters higher up on lands that had hitherto escaped flooding. The unfortunate inhabitants have, therefore, suffered largely by the economical experiment, while the supposed benefit of improved intercourse by water has been altogether nultried by the advance of better means of communication, chiefly in the form of railroads. The case is one of those which merely requires a thorough looking into to secure justice for the petitioners, and Mr. Gladstone, having convinced himself of this by personal inquiry, amounced semi-officially last autumn that a rectification of former blunders in the matter of the Shannon was to form part attumn that a rectification of former blunders in the matter of the Shannon was to form part of the programme of his Administration for this session. Though that Administration is dead, the need of Government intervention is, at least, as strong as lever, and the result of the Conservative Chief-Secretary's visit can hardly fail to be a new act of justice by Ireland, of which all parties, when once informed as to the facts, may be expected to approve. [Pali Mall Gazette: the rd sessol of around dotted him

The "Times" says: By the decision of the Bishop of Exeter all groups of sculpture in alto releivo, red presenting the great events of our religion, are held to be inhiawful in churches. If this prove to be the law it will have a starting effect. It may be difficult to draw the distinction between a crucifix and a sculpture representing the crucifixion, but we do not believe there is any presenting the crucifixion, but we do not believe there is any necessity for the exaggrated pre-dautions of three centuries agometico to sign

### GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

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### MICHAEL RYAN. DEALER IN

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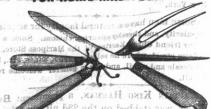
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What madness and folly it is for Irishmen to expect anything from Englishmen or from their press in the way of fair play and political justice. As well expect good from evil, heat from ice. Mr. J. A. Froude has written another book, to which he has given the title of "The English in Ireland" and has written it for the purpose of throwing discredit on the present demand of the Irish people for self-government. The "Daily Telegraph," never a truth telling paper as regards Ireland and the Irish, has a leading article on this last production of this Fraudulent historian, and it is creditable to the biassed mind of the scribe, and quite characteristic of this daily gusher. I am almost inclined sorted who penned the article in question; or, perhaps, he had been "laffed" by some witty Celt during the holidays, and his weak mind found a satisfaction in the publication of the scurrilous, bitter and lying effusion which we have derived no benefit. If the admission is true that we can make the English is from their presently the best in the world by our talents, &c., why can we not make our own the best in this or any other world?—because we will have no English or Scotch to keep us down, as the "British House of Commons is no place for an Irish gentlemen of pure patriot thank Mr. Froude for "telling us the truth." So we will when he does tell us the truth." So we will when he does tell us the truth." So we will when he does tell us the truth. If the admission is true that we can make the English or Scotch to keep us down, as the "British House of Commons is no place for an Irish gentlemen of pure patriote thank Mr. Froude for "telling us the truth." So we will when he does tell us the truth." So we will when he does tell us the truth. British then that is, if any of its scribes know how. We tell the "Daily Telegraph" when it tells us the truth that is, if any of its scribes know how. We tell the "Daily Telegraph" when it tells us the truth that is, if any of its scribes know how. We tell the "Daily Telegraph" when it tel day's issue. That it is an article founded on Froude's "English in Ireland" 1 am fully aware, and all the lies—historical ones—contained in this precious author's latest work are here repeated and commented on, and put in the worst possible light by the scribe of the so-called Liberal organ. If Froude twists history to suit his own purpose, it receives a second or third twist from the "Telegraphic" scribe. Should a perversion of a passage or two from a state paper. version of a passage or two from a state paper enable the "Historian of Truth" to give the worst possible motives to Ireland's best and truest patriots, the "Telegraph" will pervert still more until the industrious student of historical research fails to recognize in this prosti-tution of history the original text; but amid this mass of falsehood we discover that the "Telegraph" inadvertently speaks the "truth" when it says "Ireland once had Home Rule; she had it in one form or another down to the Union; she had it in a pre-eminent degree during the few years which preceded that event, because the Irish Parliament was freed from the because the Irish Parliament was freed from the because the Irish Parliament was freed from the check of the English Privy Council, and therefore of the English Legislature." Mark well the above, which I quote from this Liberal organ. Here is an admission, that Ireland had Home Rule in a "pre-eminent degree during the few years which preceded that event, be the social and political future of the research Lich Polylament was freed from the litish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and fore of the English Legislature." Mark well the above, which I quote from this Liberal organ. Here is an admission, that Ireland had Home Rule in a "pre-eminent degree during the few years which preceded that event, because the Irish Parliament was freed from the check of the English Privy Council, and therefore of the English Legislature." Why Mr. Isaac Butt could desire nothing better. The most ardent advocate of the principle of self-government could not make a stronger assertion in the interest of their cause. Abuse is the strongest "argument" that the "Telegraph" has to pad this leader with; and, therefore, I will not tire your readers by going through the whole. It says there were two Irelands—Protestant and Gathohe—the latter "living like savages," and "fanatically believing in the Catholic creed." Indeed, Mr. "Telegraph," you did not expect much civilization and comfort in the lives of a people whom your cursed laws sunk to the lowest ebb of civilization and intelligence, who could not legislate for themselves; nay, more, by heaven they could hardly live in their own land, without paying almost for the very air they breathed. But enough; Irishmen know too well the sad and bloody deeds of those days.

Again this scribe tells us, on the thought of

Again this scribe tells us, on the thought of Froude's latest effusion, that our patriots sold themselves and their patriotism at the highest possible price, and the names of Father O'Leary and Wolfe Tone are specially singled out for judgment by this most "wise and truthful judge." I will dismiss this, as we are all well aware of the pure patriotism and the integrity of purpose and sincerity of character which actuated the motives of our beloved countrymen. Allusion is made to an event that occurred actuated the motives of our beloved countrymen. Allusion is made to an event that occurred two hundred and thirty-two years ago—viz., the so-called massacre of 1641. New, one would think that the English would tire repeating an historical lie which had been exposed long ago by more than one writer; aye, and even Protestant historians have taken the trouble to investigate the whole fable and publish the result to the world despite the lying volume of Borlase.

Speaking of how the Irish Parliament was bribed, it says—"It was manageable by means of bribes, simply because the Catholics were shut out." Here is another admission. If, then, "Catholics," the majority of whom were of bribes, simply because the Catholics were shut out." Aere is another admission. If, then, "Catholics," the majority of whom were the rightful possessors of the soil, were permitted to sit in our Parliament, that public swindle of seventy four years ago would never have been carried into effect. "Home Rule was muthlated, because Catholics were not represented there or allowed to sit in Parliament." To-day Irishmen do not went to "mutilate" Home Bule; hence do not went to "mutilate" Home Rule; hence Protestant and Catholic, Presbyterian and Quaker, are demanding it, and will be represented therein, thereby giving a guarantee to the heterogeneous mass that form the Irish nation that the Parliament wants to rule "for the people, by the people, and in the people's interest." "The wants and desires of the whole Irish nation are sought and demanded, and not the interest of a class or clique." An Irish Parliament was barely tolerated, when it was elected by Protestants.

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818 Howard Street, (Irish-American Hall) tolerated when it was elected by Protestants alone. This is a direct falsehood; for from 1782 to 1794, the Irish Parliament was not only 1782 to 1794, the Irish Parliament was not only tolerated, but gave satisfaction to the country, added to its happiness, and augmented its commercial resources, and gave a greater security to the whole nation. What an Irish Parliament would do whose members, elected by the contituencies of to day, would be Catholics and Protestants, and a fair representation of other creeds, both in politics and theology—not even the wise, truthful, and far seeing scribe of the "Telegraph" can say; therefore, it is all bosh to say that an Hone Rule Parliament would introduce "anarchy, civil war," &c. The inconsistent statements which are contained in this artiduce "anarchy, civil war," &c. The inconsistent statements which are contained in this article are very amusing to anyone who is inclined to be critical. Take the closing paragraph, for instance: "The Irish are an admirable people—they are bright, witty, generous, warmhearted; they are of priceless value as an element of our nationality. When the Irish Protestants and Cathelics come to Westminster, and are once co-mingled with Englishmen and Scotchmen, they help to make our Parliament the best in the world, but they would be leftly to their own country House if they were left to themselves." I am aware that the "first assembly of gentlemen in Europe" would be a very dull place if the flery eloquence of the Celt was absent to relieve the monotony and tame delivery of the Teuton. You, Saxons, would miss the brilliant oration, they witty retorts, the grand perorations and flights of rhetoric with which an Irishman can, and has adorned your Parliamentary debates; nay, more, you would sadly miss his talents as a statesman and law maker. But we want to adorn our own Senate House which you robbed us of. We want to

Froude, the Falsifier of History, and the "Daily Telegraph." Helping Him.

What madness and folly it is for Irishmen to the admission is true that we can make the

The Rhode Island House of representatives passed bills providing for woman suffrage and prohibition, and the Senate rejected both mea-

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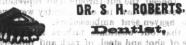
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